

argæa, *Alsine recurva*, *Solidago Virgaurea* and *Podospermum intermedium* rise above 3005 metres, for I found them in the fissures of the abrupt rocks which pierce through the incline of the central cone and reach the most elevated region. On this naked slope, covered with loose cinders and with scattered bands of snow, the four last-mentioned plants are found associated with *Euphorbia nicaensis*, All., *Scrophularia olympica*, Boiss., *Pyrethrum Kotschii*, Boiss., and some species of *Chamæmelum*, *Saxifraga* and *Erigeron*, which have not been determined; thus, without counting the latter, the seven species just referred to are the representatives of the highest regions of Mount Argæus, as they all attain an altitude of 3841 metres. It is interesting to observe in this number the *Euphorbia nicaensis* and the *Solidago Virgaurea*, which I am in the habit of seeing so frequently in my garden in the plain of Nice. These plants, of which the horizontal development is so great, have consequently also a vertical development of 3841 metres, flourishing indifferently in the neighbourhood of the eternal snows, and beside the date-palm, the *Opuntia* and the *Agave*.—*Comptes Rendus*, 23rd January, 1854.

On certain Statements contained in Dr. T. Williams' Papers on the Respiratory Organs of the Articulata.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

London, March 6, 1854.

I HAVE observed with surprise and regret such a mass of erroneous statements in the papers now publishing in the 'Annals' on the Respiratory Organs of the Articulata, by Dr. T. Williams, that I write at once to say, that, at a future period, at my earliest convenience after Dr. Williams has completed his remarks on the subject of the Blood and the Respiratory Structures, I shall feel myself called upon to beg for space in your Journal to attempt to remedy the injury which these errors are likely to inflict on science by their promulgation. I hasten to inform you of this least it should be supposed that I assent to these statements.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very obediently,

GEORGE NEWPORT.

ON THE GENERA VOLUTELLA AND CYMBIOLA.

It was formerly considered that the chief distinction between *Voluta* and *Marginella* of Lamarck was, that one had the shell exposed, and the other covered by the expanded and reflexed lobes of the mantle. M. D'Orbigny, in his work on the Mollusca of South America, figured the animal of *Voluta angulata*, and showed that that species had the mantle lobes expanded and partly covering in the shell; on this character it has been formed into a genus under the name of *Volutella*, for it differs from *Marginella* in having the expanded